REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,060.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our resent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied n Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Lombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leaves Tuticorin	13
„ Ratnagherry	6	„ Coombo	14
„ Vingorla	7	„ Galle	15
„ Goa	7	„ Nagapatam	18
„ Carwar	8	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	8	„ Cocanada	22
„ Cannanore	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut	11	„ Calinga, ditto	24
„ Berpore	10	„ Coconapore	24
„ Cochin	12	„ Pahn Point	25
„ Alleppy	11	Arrives at CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontisnak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with Expreditive and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under MAIL CONTRACTS with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and sometimes at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. S. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guadur	9	„ Fao	23
„ Muscat	11	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Linga	30
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas . Jan.	1
„ Bushire	17	„ Muscat	3
„ Fao	19	„ Guadur	5
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H P., Commander R. S. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnai, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Rear Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE COOCHUND DA BAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukmeechund, and also at his other Office at Sudan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15 h of each month

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	33	21	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail at the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"SYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navegation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(*To leave about 4th proximo.*)

THE well known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. Liverpool	£60

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(*To leave about 20th December.*)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,361 tons, Captain C. W. Parson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance to ensure safety for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£50
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. MALWA,	2,503	450	Dec.	7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA,	1,774	400	„	14th to Suez, &c.
S.S. GWALIOR,	2,723	450	„	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM,	2,725	450	„	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR,	2,699	450	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723	450	„	18th to Southampton.

Pas-sengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 15th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain T. H. Tolbock, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 12th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(*To leave on 27th December.*)

THE splendid s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, 3,097 Tons, 1,200 H. P., effective, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. Her Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower decks, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 26th of every month.

THE new first-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,809 Tons, 400 H.P., which will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 9th December for passenger accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers.

The First-class PASSENGER STEAMER FOLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from CARWAR for TRIESTE, on the 26th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£48 0	£35 0	£18-0
To Port Said	£38 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

To Carwar can be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 26th Nov. 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Colwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dharumtar.	Thull.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class..	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class..	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8
3rd Class..	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages..	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0
Bullocks..	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 6	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtar Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharumtar at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

Fares.		Fares.	
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat a MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Messrs. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Messrs. JUMNADAS RAMJEE and DOOLUBDASS MOTILALL in my FIRM CEASED and DETERMINED on 9th November 1874.

ખીમજી ઓધવજી રાઈ.
KHIMJEE ODHOWJEE.

S. ROSE & Co.

HAVE great pleasure in announcing that they have ENGAGED THE SERVICES of M. N. J. P. WARE, a skilled tuner and Tuner and Mechanist, and that he arrived per s.s. Cathay.

M. Ware has had many years' experience in some of the first Pianoforte Manufactories in London, and also in the works of one of the principal Organ Builders. He is a thoroughly practical man, and under his efficient superintendence S. ROSE & Co are prepared to undertake to tune, repair, and keep in order Organs, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and every other description of Musical Instrument.

S. ROSE & Co. trust that this endeavour to meet a want long felt in Bombay will be heartily supported by the Musical public, and they promise on their part that all work entrusted to them shall be executed with care and promptitude.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depôt.

Bombay, 12thNov. 1874.

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend. For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 ; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO,
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WEST HARTLEY COALS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will sell at their Auction Rooms To-morrow Saturday the 5th inst., at 2 P.M. about 1,951 tons of Davison's and Hartley Coals now on board the ship Chandos lying in the Harbour on account and risk of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, the first purchaser.

Conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLE.

Will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at Grey's building Elphinstone Circle opposite their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., a full-sized Billiard Table by Abbot and Nicols of Bristol, in complete order, with Balls, Cues, Rests, Marking Board and 1 Cuestand. The Table is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
3 cases T. Red Printed Jaconets.
5 „ „ Dresses.
15 „ White Cambrics, No. 26, 28, and 30.

By order of the Administrator General, a few articles of Furniture, and Wearing Apparel of the late Mr. William George Tomlinson, consisting of Mahogany Chest of Drawers, in 2 pieces ; sideboard, Easy Chairs, Sundry Household things, a quantity of Wearing Apparel, lady's and child's ap, arel &c , &c.

SALE of 8 Cotton Warehouses at Lower Colaba on the Public Road, opposite the Gun Carriage Factory.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction WITHOUT RESERVE on the premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of a deceased gentleman, viz.,

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of ground together with the 4 Godowns or Ware houses built thereon, situate on the west side of the Public Road, at Lower Colaba in the subdistrict of Fort, and Colaba in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 889 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, which said messuages are assessed under No. 10 and are bounded on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the house of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on the north by the property described as Lot No. 2, and on the south by the garden of Mr. Hogg.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground together with the 4 godowns or warehouses, built thereon, situate on the west side of the public road at the Lower Colaba, in the subdistrict of Fort, and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 889 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts which said Messuages are assessed under No. 9 and are bounded on the east by the said public road, on the west by the said bungalow of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on the north by the warehouses of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and on the south by the passage belonging to these properties.

These warehouses were leased to The Prince of Wales Press Company for the 1st Monsoon at a rental of Rs. 2,400 for the Season and it is hoped that they will yield a higher rent in future a several of the Press Companies in that locality have been converted into Spinning and Weaving Mills, and the Cotton that the Press Companies used to store in their premises will have to be stored in such godowns, and therefore the purchasers of these godowns shall find this a very profitable investment.

Those warehouses will be sold in Lots of 2 if so desired at the time of sale.

SALE of Superior Moulmein 1st Class Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Kassara Bunder.

100 Tons superior Moulmein 1st Class Teak Squares.
And at the Mazagon Bunder.
100 Tons Teak Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain war e, at Nos. 16 and 19, Mazagon Dockyard Buildings.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th December, sale commencing at 10 A.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nos. 16 and 19, Mazagon Dockyard Buildings, the handsome household furniture, &c., respectively, belonging to Messrs Charles Lee and Daniel Fraser. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

The above will be on view on and after Monday next, the 7th instant.

SALE of valuable Garden Ground with Bungalow and Outhouses at Parell, on the Sion Road, leading to Sion Bunder.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of Dec. at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instruction from Bai Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Pallonji Curseljee Cama, sell by Public Auction, on the premises without reserve.

All those several pieces of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement, 8834 6-9th square yards, or thereabouts, together with the upperstoried Bungalow, Stables, Outhouses, 2 wells, Flower and Fruit gardens and compound thereto belonging, situate at Parell on the north side of the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the garden ground of Rajapoor 26 rojes, on the north by the property of Mahadeo Gopal, on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of Pudma Thacoor and Heroo Baroo, Maira and Dhunmajee Bowan Thacoor ; which said several piece s of ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Forss Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 9, 14, 17, and 149, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Machinery, Plants, and Stores of the Iron Foundery of Messrs. C. SULIMAN and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Iron Foundery of Messrs. C. Suliman and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort, the whole of the valuable machinery, plants, and stores belonging to the said Foundry. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published and the above will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDULJEE SORABJEE MISTRY of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, and his wife FEEROZBAI daughter of BAPOOJEE MERWANJEE SOOKLA—PERELWANNA have contracted and agreed to mortgage all those pieces or parcels of leasehold GROUND together with two BUNGALOWS built and standing thereon together with a piece of vacant land enclosed with walls adjoining to and on the west side of the same situate lying and being on the south side of Grant Road, No. 2, in the subdistrict of Bhoiedwar, assessed by the Municipal Collector under Nos. 2 and 10, containing by admeasurement Fourteen Burgas and Thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and property of Farwadi Mahuddi Khushial, on or towards the West by the Rhetwady fifteenth Lane, on or towards the north by the said Grant road No. 2, and on or towards the South by the property of Manekjee Poonjeejee, and which were formerly in the occupation of Mutherjee Pestonjee Setna as Tenant. All persons having any claim whatsoever upon the said Bungalows and premises by way of Sale, Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease or other wise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, as Solicitor to the Mortgagee, at his Office No. 1 Apollo Street; within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which, the mortgage will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 3d day of December, 187

PESTONJEE COWASJEE,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month including grain. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed a team of four chestnut Australians, beautifully matched, and thoroughly broken Rs. 5000.

A pair of Bay Arab horses, 5 off, 14-3 high, beautifully matched, active and capital steppers, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay high caste Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 1,000.

A pair (mare and filly) Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high up to 16 st., excellent paces, Rs. 1,000.

An Iron-grey Arab, 6 years old, 14-2½ high, a broken charger, goes also in harness, Rs. 500.

A Brown Waler Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, fast in harness, suitable for either Broughams or Dog-cart, Rs. 500.

A Chestnut Australian Mare, about 8 years, 15-1 high, very powerful and an excellent Brougham horse, Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, broken to single and double harness, Rs. 400.

A Pleabiten Grey Arab, 14-1 high, goes well in harness, Rs. 250.

A Madras-built Dog-cart, by Simpson, nearly new, Rs. 550.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay 4th December 1874.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 687 of 1868.

PANDOORUNG RAGOBA of Bombay Hindoo, inhabitant residing in Ballajee Shamadeit Street, out of the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

CHUNDOO RAGHUNATHJEE and RAMCHUNNA NARAYEN respectively Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, the former residing at Girgaum and the latter at the aforesaid Ballajee Shamadeit Street ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 23rd day of November last, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendants.

To be sold on the premises.

On FRIDAY, the 15th day of January next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land with a messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in the subdistrict of Mandvee in Ballijee Shamsett str et without the Fort and assessed under No. 1, and bounded on the north by Ballajee Shamsett Street, on the south by a sweepers' passage, on the east by the house of Crustna Muckoondjee, and on the west, by property of Moroba Finkoree, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ramcrustna Narayen.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2, all that piece or parcel of land with a messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Bhoiedwar and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 163 ; and bounded on the North by the house of Khatao Muckoonjee, on the South by the property of Collett, on the East by the Breach Candy Road and on the West by the property of the said Khatao Muckundjee and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the defendant Chundoo Raghoonathjee. It was ordered that the said Plaintiff should recover from the said Defendants the sum of Rupees Six thousand, one hundred and thirty-two, annas thirteen and pies two for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees Three hundred and Nineteen and annas two for costs, on which said debt interest and costs a count in the whole to the sum of Rupees Six thousand four hundred and fifty-one, annas fifteen and pies two and further interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent per annum until payment there of by the said Defendants.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd December 1874.

MESSRS. CRAGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.
SATURDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER AT NOON.

THE Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company's s. s. MALACCA, Captain J. C. Allison, will be despatched as above calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

LAST NIGHTS!! LAST NIGHTS !

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

LAST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 5TH.
LAST GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0	Pit	As. 8
Stalls	„ 1 8		

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

CONSIGNEES per COROMANDEL, s.s., from London, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY, at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

MACKINLAY SIMPSON & Co.,
3rd December 1874. Agents.

NOTICE.—LOST or MISLAID one SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 7901 of the FREE LAND and TIER COMPANY, Limited, standing in the NAME of HORATIJI TEMOOJEE, duplicate for which having been applied, any person having any claim whatsoever on the said Share, is requested to give Notice of the same in writing to the above Company within 10 days from this date.

KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—THE OFFICE of the above COMPANY have been REMOVED to No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN with excellent recommendations is anxious to obtain a SITUATION as NURSE or MATRON of an Institution ; or is willing to accompany a Lady or Children to EUROPE.

For references apply to the Rev. W. MAULE, Colaba.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 14th instant for ERECTING a CHIMNEY for the Apollo Press Company at Colaba. Plans, Specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and all necessary information obtained by application at the Office of the undersigned.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any tender.

REMINGTON & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Press Company, Limited.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 60 PAIRS of NEW and 100 PAIRS of SECOND HAND (in fair order) RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, five feet six inches gauge, and three feet one inch diameter.

The wheels and axles may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Nearly the whole of the Tyres are of Bowling Iron 5 inches by 2 inches.

The spokes are of wought Iron 3½ inches by 1 inch, and 3 inches by 1 inch, and all have solid wought Iron bosses except 40 pairs which are fitted with Cast Iron Bosses, and 20 pairs with Cast Iron Boss.

The axles are of "best faggotted" Iron by Lloyds Fosters and Co.'s Authority ; and other makers, and are 4 inches diameter at middle, 4¼ inches at boss ; the journals being of various sizes, from 2½ inches up to 3⅞ inches.

Each pair of wheels and axle weighs about 12½ cwts.

Offers which must specify the rate per pair of wheels and axle delivered on the spot where they now lie, will be received by the Agent at his Office Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday the 23rd December instant, after which hour no Tend r will be received.

Terms cash, and the wheels to be taken delivery of within 14 days from acceptance of offer.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office Byculla 2nd December 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

BENNETT and Co. will SELL TO-MORROW Mr. FELLOWS' GHARRY and PAIR of HANDSOME PONIES, HARNESS, &c., complete. Ponies ride or drive. One carries a Lady. Also a BULLOCH and PUCKAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING 3rd DECEMBER 1874.

Reuter's closing telegram of yesterday gave no change in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The sales reached 14,000 bales of which 3,500 were Surats, but prices were nominally unaltered. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 1,000. New York quotations were unchanged yesterday; and the crop figures now stand as follows:—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Wednesdays' receipts	29,000	23,000	16,000
" Exports to U. K.	13,000	14 000	16,000
Five day's receipts	124 000	116,000	87,000
" Exports to U. K.	36, 00	39,000	31,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	1,39?,000	1,112,000	1,233,000
" Exports to U. K.	500,000	357,000	339,000

The above may be taken as the official statement of the market, but as regards sellers, there can be no doubt that the actual position is much less favourable; private messages quoting Fair Dholleras on the spot at 5d., while Good Fair Ginned Broach February-March shipment is offering at 6¼d. per lb.

Coffee yesterday was dull at a further decline of 1s. per cwt.: Cochin cocoanut oil was quoted 5s. per ton lower; while Calcutta linseed was 6d. and rapeseed 9d per cwt higher.

Consols this morning are again given at 92; French Rentes at 98¼ and Bar Silver at 57¼d. per oz.

The allottments of the Council Drafts in India in London yesterday were at an average of slightly under 1s. 10 3/16d. per rupee, Is. 10¼d. having received 30 per cent. both on Bombay and Calcutta. This shows a decline of fu ly ¼ per cent from last fortnight's biddings, and, as might be expected STERLING EXCHANGE here has consequently been very dull at a further decline of ¼ per cent. There are still very few bills offering, and at the close, a further reduction seemed by no means improbable. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10¼d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
Documents do.	1s. 10¼d.	"

On Calcutta there is a disposition to sell on demand at ¼ per cent. discount, while there are buyers but no sellers of 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent, discount. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is rather more enquiry, and business has been done in Fives and a half at Rs 108½; Fours, we quote at Rs. 102¼ and Fours and a half at Rs. 103¼.

In the SHARE MARKET the amount of business doing is very limited, and in most instances prices are again lower. Bank shares are unaltered with the exception of Nationals which have declined Rs 2 per share. Spinning shares are in moderate request at slightly lower rates.

COTTON.—A demand has been experienced for the better descriptions of Old Dhollera and Bhownugger at yesterday's rates, but in New Cotton, a fall of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy has been established. A large transaction in New Good Fair Oomra February delivery is reported at Rs 180 full-pressed, and there are sellers of Hingunghaut ready at Rs. 215 and of G. F. Ginned Broach at Rs. 208 per candy March delivery. Even at these reduced rates however we are still above Liverpool prices, and until a further decline is established we cannot look for any great amount of business.

FREIGHTS are steady, speculators asking £2 6 3 for ready steamers, but in the face of the large amount of tonnage on the berth, shippers are indisposed to pay the advance.

PIECE GOODS have been fairly dealt in to day at a decline of As. 1 per piece from previous quotations, and importers seem inclined to go on at the reduced level.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal subscribed.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do. of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	372	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	617½
6,225	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
0,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
,000	125	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
10,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Agencies of Bk. of L. & C.	178
1,00	200	128	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119
40,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	390

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85	100p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,10	50 do	Albert Co, Kurrachee	800
150	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	630
286	3,000	850	NIL	Alexandra Press Co	150
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	1,000	1,000	6 dp.	Apollo Press Co	3,800
1000	5	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New)	500
200	2,00	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	1,350
200	5	all	10 p.c.	Do New	350
350	1,000	1,000	45 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	17½p.	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	70p.c.	Colaba Press Co	4,200
824	9,000	all	250p.	East India Press Co	1,000
150	8,500	all	Rs. 25	Fort Press Co	4,300
200	2,00	75	p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
300	500	all	100 p.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,875	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	420
600	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
250	2,500	750	120 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,050
200	1,000	all	200 p.	Sapoor's Press Co	1,240
400	85	75	45 p.	Scinde Press Co	300
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	525
120	1,500	1,200	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press	125

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20 21?-3?0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20 10?-1?0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20 ?8-1?2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100 1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£15 19?-2?1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

6?	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,170
800	2000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,020
200	1,000	all	200p.	Bombay United	1,215
1,500	150	120	10	Broach Mills	255
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2?0	4,000	all	100 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,650
1,500	1,25	all	125p.	Fleming S. W. Co	1,215
1,00	1,000	all	115p.	Great Eastern	1,575
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,200
710	1,000	all	115p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,220
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,260
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,305
250	1,000	850	65 p.	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
1,?00	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,300
900	1,000	?1?	70 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,345
4,0	6?5	all	340	Oriental	800
600	1,250	2?0	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	410
59?	,000	1,000	150 p.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,450
800	1,000	25	31½p.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,300
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	1,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,375
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	25	19	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

HIGH COURT—4TH DECEMBER.

[Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

325-73—Mr Fletcher—Savitribai, widow, and another v Laxmibai, widow, and another—Inglis, Lynch and Gwen.

48 & 186-7—Crawford and Bowey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Pershuna Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

114-72—Crawford and Bowey—Mookhund Ruttonchund and others v Hunna Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fuzools Khaclani v Purmanundas Mathooradas—Macfarlane & Skipsey.

589-72—Dadiba, Lynch and Tobin—Soguncbund Sewdass and another v Mookhund Johurimull—P Kawasjee.

753-72—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas —Framjee Muncherji v Dhunjeebhoy Syrunjee and others—Shamrao Pandurung

283-74—K Monajee—Puddomsey Dhunjee v Ahmed Sulleemoo—M B Barbhoya.

388-71—Inglis and Cleveland—Trimbuck Rameh under v Ujramull Jaichund and another.

506-73—Mr Framjee—Sowdabai, widow, v Chintoba Purshotum—M M Munshi.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

343-73—Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Hajee Jamal v Shaik Essa bin it and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

SUMMARY SUIT.

509-74—Fletcher and Smith—Treacher & Co. v William Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel v Pestonjee Eduljee Gundee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SS PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch. (November 30th), with a cargo of specie, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ALONZO, 562 tons, Captain M P Havitson, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Newcastle (July 9th), with a cargo of 780 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SS HINDOO from Calcutta to London takes the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Cooke, three children and ayah, Mr Pettigrew, Mr Bachelor, Mr Evatt and one gentleman. She called in Madras roads and left again on the 30th ultimo.

THE SS PHŒNIX, 141 tons, Captain W Peid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with the following passengers:—Captain Ghersan J Hill, Mr J Mendosa, Mrs Shuttleworth and children, and one hundred and fifty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP WATER WITCH, 1,046 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta, (November 4th), with two deck passengers, and the following cargo:—1,400 bundles gunnies, and 909 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Visram Ebram and Co.

THE BISN Co's ss PENANG, 531 tons, Captain J Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 30th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr and Mrs Murphy, Colonel Feile, Major Manson, and one hundred and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE ss COROMANDEL, 1,299 tons, Captain J C Maby, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (October 27), with the following passengers:—Captain Barr, Mr Robert, Mrs Smith and Mrs Pengue, and she brought general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McKinlay Simpson and Co.

THE P AND O Co's ss COLUMBIAN, 1,484 tons, Captain J R Briscoe, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Hongkong (November 9th) with the following cargo:—From Hongkong—13 cases false pearl, 11 cases paper, 59 cases glass bangles, 48 cases umbrellas, 986 packages tea, 7 boxes white copper, 513 boxes preserves, 11 cases pictures, 630 cases cassia, 3 boxes cigars, 61 packages flower pots, 16 garden seats, 1,819 packages China ware, 35 boxes wax, 7,822 packages sugar candy, 278 packages silk, 550 boxes camphor, 203 packages mats, 1 box scales, 20 packages aniseed, 1,485 jars, 4 boxes cassia oil, 65 brass plates, 1 case glass beads, 200 packages galingal, 152 boxes fi kers, 1,393 pieces sandalwood 3 cases chairs, 1 002 ages alum, and 8 cases drums. From Singapore—87 bags tapioca, 32 bags China cubebs 325 bags sago, 209 bags linkin, 393 cases benjamin, 108 packages nutmegs, 675 bags beteinuts, 52 cases lac, 61 packages aniseed star, 3 cases garrow wood, 118 bags pepper, 155 slabs tin, 141 cases silk, 341 bundles rattans, 17 boxes treasure, 505 bags sugar, 10 bags coffee, 45 packages China roots, 53 cases tea, and 150 barrels alum and many other packages for transhipment for London.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Columbian (s)	Briscol	Hongkong, Nov. 9.
	Water Witch	Nacoda	Calcutta, Nov. 4.
	Coromandel (s)	Maby	London, Oct. 27.
	Phœnix (s)	Read	Carwar, Nov. 30.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Nov. 18.
	Penang (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Nov. 30.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch, Nov. 30.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rosario, to Liverpool.
Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Phœnix, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch and Coast.
Steamer Scotia, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 29 Peshawur (s) ..... White ..... Southampton, Oct 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29 Madras (s) ....
Asia (s) ....
Madura (s) ....
Iskander ....
River Nith ....
Hamoody ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28 Ethiopia (s) .... Calcutta.
Meinom (s) .... Calcutta.
29 Hindoo(s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 30 Hindoo (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Emblehope s, 50 barrels stout, M and E Bejunjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 50 kegs shots, Jewanjee Eduljee & Sons.
Strathclyde s, 191 cases window glass, Wassomally Lallmeya; 3 cases champagne, and 1 case pimento wine, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons; 125 casks pale ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 34 casks stout, S R Ballimalls; 31 casks porter, B M Punthukjee; 30 cases wine, C E Mitchell & Co; 100 cases papers, Volkart Brothers.
Kingston, 12 cases acid, Pochajee Framjee & Co; 35 boxes gunpowder, Soomar Veera.
Malwa s, 107 kegs nails, Ameerudin Fazulally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 137 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonerjee; 82 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 64 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee; 16 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 37 bales cotton, Morarjee Cursondass; 101 bales cotton, Veerjee Bhowan: 102 bales cotton, Chimundass Madowdass; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Emerdale s, 20 bales wool, Peroz Champsy & Co; 105 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 125 b les cotton, Modi Jadhav; 70 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 50 bales cotton, Greave, Cotton & Co; 300 bales cotton, Ismail Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Raghoobhoy Daya. Woodburn s, 110 bales cotton, Jowraj allo.
Emblehope s, 130 cwts coir yarn, Sewchund Motichund.
Strathclyde s, 90 tons old iron, W V Ackworth.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s, 20 cwts stick lac 2 bales fibers, and 23 packages skins W Nicol & Co; 50 cases gum, Abdoola Mamun; 174 cases Sobhanum, Joomabhy Lalljee; 1,763 cwts gingelly seed, Reiki Brothers; 150 pieces a d 1 bundle E I cth, Treebhowandass Veerjee; 137 bags cowries, Curimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 9 cases Ashmans, O H J Romer; 3 cases Ishmews, Dowoodbhoy Hassam; 100 bales sabucco, 19 bales wool, 11,723 boxes tea, and 181 baskets gutta percha, Fand O Co; 2-5 cwts galls, Meenally Nuthoo; 50 bundles E tcth, Hassonbhoy Thaveer & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Monte Vedio, 14 cwts hemp, 101 cwts coir yarn, and 350 cwts cutch rags, Finlay Knox & Co.
Berseaux, 375 cwts linseed, Dhuramsee Poonjabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 300 bales cotton, E Spitzer & Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.
Baroda s, 105 bags coffee and 450 bales cotton, P & O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marseilles s, 450 cwts gingelly seed, A Kunkler & Co.
Baroda s, 1,153 bags coffee, 135 bags pepper and 401 baskets gutta percha, P & O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s, 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Malwa s, 75 bales cotton, Whittle & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ettore s, 15 pots rosa oil, Syed Hossun Bagdadee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 5 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 2 packages sharkfins and 10 packages peacock feathers, Mamed Nuthoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 2.

Archer, Quarter Master, Madras 76th Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Butler, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on leave, from Assam.
Smith, Captain, Madras 107th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Scott, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from Poona
West, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Sanglee.

DECEMBER 3.

Barr, Captain, Bengal 17th Regt N I, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 3.

Stannard, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
McAlister, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Smith, Captain, Madras 107th Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2nd December 1874.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the undermentioned appointments:—

* * *

49th Regiment—Lieut William Augustus Collings, from the 73rd Regt to be Lieut, vice Bushman, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty, dated 17th Nov 1874.

* * *

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
27th (1st Belooch) Regt N L I—Lieut W A Broome, second Wing Subn 40th N I (Jacob's Rifles), to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Grant, on Civil employ.

Capt C M Erskine, S C, is attached to do duty with the Poona Horse.

Surgn R A Peterson, M D, is transferred from general duty, P ona, to general duty with the Mahratta Country, travelling expeditiously by dak at the public expense:—

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars—Surgn R Anderson, for 3 months, from 22nd Nov 1874, on private affairs.
41st Foot—Maj A H Wavell, in extension, for one month, to enable him to rejoin.
Army Medical Dept—Surgn Maj J Kinahan in extension, to remain in England, from 15th Oct to 14th Dec 1874, for the recovery of his health.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col G Adey, M S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj J G Watts, S C is appointed to officiate as Asst Qr Mr Genl, vice Lieut-Col Morris, Offg Deputy Qr Mr Genl of the Army.

The furlough to Europe granted to Col G S A Anderson, S C, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, is to have effect from date of departure in the current month.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—
Mr D F Jones, Actg Third Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie, to be Actg Third Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Amherwith, from the 19th Sept 1874, vice Mr Roskell.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs W H Propert and H A Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Narrookote, in the Panch Mahals, on the 22nd Nov.

Col F Schneider, S C, is appointed to act as Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Col G S A Anderson on furlough, or until further orders

Col C W Walker received charge of the Office of Asst Resident in charge Amreli, and Supt of the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar from Capt R Graham Mayne, on the 18th ultimo.

Col C W Walker and Capt R Graham Mayne respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Resident in charge of Amreli, and Supt of the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, on the 19th ultimo.

Lieut-Col T M Bumgartner and Capt G R Goodfellow respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Political Supt, Akalkot, on the 27th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Actg Chief Justice of MW E Nutt, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk and Sealer of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, during the absence of Mr, Ferguson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J L Warden, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr T Taylor to be first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri, in succession to Rao Bahadour Chintaman Bakharam Chitnis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G C Whitworth to act as Second Asst Colr of Kolaba until further orders.

Mr J Pellen to act as Second Asst Colr of Khandesh, until further orders.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr J L Laird, Asst Conr of Forests, under date the 23rd Nov has been cancelled at his own request.

Mr W S Hexton, Asst Conesv of Forests in Sind, has passed the Forest Departmental examination with credit.

The following Notification is to be substituted for the one dated the 29th Sept 1874:—During the absence of Col W R Lambert on furlough, Lieut Col L Dunsterville has been appointed to act as Col and Mag of the District of Kurrachee, and Lieut Col R R Wallace to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Haidarabad.

Mr W H Propert, Extra First Asst Colr in charge Panch Mahals, was allowed sub-idiary leave from the 23rd ultimo, instead of from the 23 d idem, as previously notified.

Mr H Woodward act d as Second Asst Colr of Khandesh from 26th Aug to 3rd Nov 1874 both days inclusive.

Messrs J King and C W Bell, First Asst Colrs of Keira and Poona, respectively, have been permitted by H M's Principal Secy of State for India to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

Mr A T Crawford, C S, has also been permitted by the Secy of State to return to Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Webb, Barrister-at-Law, to be Government Professor of Law in succession to Mr J O'Leary, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Educational Department:—

Mr W Wordsworth, B A, to be Principal of the Elphinstone College and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Mr R G Oxenham, M A, to be Principal of the Deccan College in succession to Mr Wordsworth.

Mr Oxenham to continue to act as Principal of the Elphinstone College and Mr F Kidhorn, Ph D, to act as Principal of the Deccan College, pending the return of Mr Wordsworth.

Mr H Batty B A, C S, to be sub pro-tem Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Elphinstone College.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd W J Burdett, Junior Chaplain, Rengal Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The Revd R Easum, M A, having returned from furlough, is permitted to resume his appointment as Chaplain of Kirkee.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt G T Robinson, late I N, a Member of the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust.

Capt G T Robinson, late I N having returned from furlough and resumed charge of the Offices of th Supt of Marine and Re ident Trans ort Officer on the 26th Nov 1874, the following Officers reverted to their respective appointments on the same day:—

Capt W I. Searle, late I N, Depy Conesv and Master Attendant
Lieut J Brebner, late I N, Shipping Master.
Mr W Walker, Deputy Shi ping Master.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr W H Propert delivered over and Mr H A Acworth received charge of the Office of Extra First Asst Colr in charge Panch Mahals on the 22nd Nov.

Mr J E Down delivered over and Mr R H Vincent received charge of the Office of Second Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh, on the 15th Nov.

Capt C Payne delivered over and Mr J E Down received charge of the Office of the First Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh, on the 16th Nov.

Capt F H Segrave delivered over charge of the Office of Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, to Rao Bahadur Gajanan Vitual on the 19th Nov.

Mr H Kennedy delivered over and Mr H Scannell received charge of he Office of Supt of Police, Broach, on the 23rd Nov.

Capt C Hay delivered over and Mr C W Richardson, First Class Mag, received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Kaladgi, on the 16th Nov.

Lieut C I J Harpur delivered over and Mr A Wingate, Mag, First Class, received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police Satara, on the 19th Nov.

Lieut Col S Scott delivered over and Lieut P R M Macpherson received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Poona, on the 26th Nov.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, from 20th to 23rd November 1874.

The leave granted to Lieut-Col H E Ryves, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 34th Regt N I, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Pensioned Private H Patterson is permitted to reside and draw his stipend in Calcutta.

Army Schoolmaster W H Smith is removed from Poonamallee to the A ny School, Palaveram.

Army Schoolmaster A C Sherwood is removed from Palaveram to the 18th Hussars.

Sub-Lieut L C Peyton, H M's 45th Foot, having arrived from England on the 13th Nov 1874, is directed to proceed and join his Regt in Burmah, by the most expeditious route, on duty.

At the recommendation of the Commy Genl, Actg Commissariat Staff Serjt G Campbell, 76th Regt, is confirmed in his appointment, from the 13th Nov 1874, vice Power, deceased, and will be borne on the unattached List.

Major E H R Chambers from Genl duty Secunderabad, to Offg Wing Officer 2nd N I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

9th Jan 1874—By the Officer Commdg 42rd L I, appointing Maj H A Brett to act as Interpreter to the Regt, from the 2nd Jan 1874.

7th Nov 1874—By the Officer Comdg Northern Dist, appointing Col E H Blomfield, 7th Regt N I, to the command of the Garrison of Vizagapatam and Waltair, during the absence of Brigr-Genl C Cooke, on a tour of inspection, and Capt W N Wroughton as Station Staff Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Qr-Mr 7th N I, during the absence of Lieut-Col D Standen Brig-Major, on duty with the Brigr-Genl, from the 9th Nov.

Leave of absence:—

45th Foot—Capt R B Hayward, from the 5th Oct 1874, or date of departure, Calcutta, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board

Surg J W Strong, attached Sappers and Miners to 8th Regt N I, but to continue with the Sappers and Miners until relieved.

Surg G M G Archbald attached 30th Regt N I.

The follow ng orders are confirmed:—

31st Jan 871—By the Commdr 4th L C, appointing Col A H Hope, to officiate as Consit, Lieut-Col A J M Riley, 2nd Lt Cavalry, Command r Squadron Officer, Capt (Bt-Major) C S Steward, as 2nd Squad Officer and Capt W W Hooper, as 3rd Squadron Officer, the latter without prejudice to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Col Butchanan.

8th July 1874—By the Officer Commdg the Mount, appointing Capt the Hon H S O'Grady, to perform the duties of gunnery instructor, 5th Brig R A, during the absence on leave of Capt L W Roberts or until further orders.

20th Aug 1874—By the commdg 4th L C appointing Col A H Hope to officiate as Commdt, Lieut-Col A J M R iley, as 2nd Squadron Officer, Capt (Bt-Major) C S Steward, as 2nd Squadron Officer, and Capt W W Hooper, as 3rd Squadron Officer, the latter without prejudice to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Col Buchanan.

19th Sep 1-74—By the Officer Commdg the Mount, appointing Capt J E Gubbins, to perform the duties of gunnery instructor, 5th Brig R A, during the remainder of Capt Roberts' leave, or until further orders, vice Capt the Hon H S O'Grady, relieved.

22n. Oct 1874 -By the Officer Commdg 1-21st Fusiliers appointing Capt W N Carey, to act as instructor of musketry to the Batt, from the 1st instant, vice Capt J R Rodgers, resigned, and during the absence of Lieut J M Gordon, or until further orders.

5th Oct 1874—By the Commdt 26th N I, appointing Lieut-Col J V Morris, to officiate as 2nd in command and Wing Officer, and Capt A G Hutchins, as wing officer, the latter without prejudice to his duties as Adjt, vice Col C Smith, and until relieved by Lieut Col T S Hawks.

9th Oct 1874—By the Officer Commdg Northern Dist, directing Surgn T J Wilkinson, now at Berhampore, to proceed to Vizagapatam and assume medical charge of the 7th Regt N I, Garrison and Dist Staff, vice Surg Hunt, and to continue in charge till relieved by Surgn P N Mooreji ee.

27th Oct 1874—By the Officer Commdg Centre Dist, directing Surg J S Dill, M D, of Dep Surg-Genl's Dept, Presidency Dist, to act as Resident Surg, Genl Hospital, pending the arrival of Surg D R Thompson, M D

8th Nov 1874—By the Commdt Sappers and Miners appointing Capt F H Mathias, to officiate as Qr-Mr, during the absence of Capt-in H M Dale on other duty.

9th Nov 1874—By the Commdt 11th N I, appointing Capt J McMullin, to officiate as Qr-Mr until further orders, vice Capt H F Lassale retired.

16th ov 1874 - By the Officer Commdg Malabar and Canara, directing Surg-Maj r Cox M D, 25th Regt N I to assume medical charge of the 9th Regt N I, from 16th Nov 1874, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Surg Mitchie, reported sick.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Surgeon-Capt E H Thomas, Qr-Mr 38th Regt N I, from 11th Nov 1874, or date of departure, for one month Madras, sick certificate, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

MR. A. MENIST respectfully announces the return of his Assistant, Mr. Betts, to Bombay. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of

MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

And during his present stay in Bombay may be consulted at his rooms, 103, 105, Esplanade Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

POOLE—December 2nd, at Mazagon, Lillian Maud, the infant daughter of Clement Poole.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEARCE—November 28th, at Howrah, the wife of Richard Pearce, of a son.
TOMLINSON—November 28th, at St Thome, Madras, the wife of James J Tomlinson, Esq, Madras Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FORBES—GAYLARD—November 30th, at the Baptist Mission Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev A Williams, William Law Hodges Forbes, Lay Evangelist of the Anglo-Indian Christian Union, to Ella M Gaylord, of Lincoln, Nebraska, U S A.

DEATHS.

ARROWSMITH—November 28th, Hester Gertrude Edith, the beloved youngest daughter of Captain A A Arrowsmith—aged 14 years, 2 months, and 22 days.
PEREIRA—November 26th, at Ranepett, North Arcot District, Mr Joseph Antoney Pereira Manager Municipal Office, Wallajahpet, and late Police Inspector, aged 62 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

THE troubled and dangerous-looking state of Affghanistan has probably drawn away attention from the doings in Central Asia of a little band who have gone forth on an errand of peace on behalf of the British Government. We allude to Mr. Shaw's party, which recently left India for Kashgar on business connected with the treaty drawn up between the Ameer and Sir Douglas Forsyth. We are informed that Mr. Shaw has accomplished his journey so far in safety. On the 6th October he arrived in Yarkand with all the members of his party in good condition. An officer of the Dadkwah received them in the Ameer's territory, and afterwards the Governors of Kargalik and Poskam escorted them through their respective territories. When the party approached Yarkand, Mahomed Yakoob Yuzbashi, a brother-in-law of the Dad-kwah, came out to meet them. They proceeded through the streets of Yarkand, creating much attention as they went, and entered the Yung-i-Shah, which a few months before had been occupied by Sir Douglas Forsyth. Our informant states that Mr. Shaw was well pleased with the arrangements which he found had been made for the comfort of himself and companions, and with the hearty cordiality of manner which they encountered in the different officials with whom they came in contact. The Dad-kwah was visited by Mr. Shaw shortly after his arrival in Yarkand, and that distinguished individual expressed much pleasure at being so soon visited by an emissary from the Government of India, and inquired of course about Sir Douglas Forsyth's journey back to India. It may be worth mentioning as an illustration of the homage which Central Asian and semi-barbaric people generally pay to Western medical science that the Dad-kwah was delighted at seeing Dr. Scully in Mr. Shaw's party, and said that such a man would be able to do a great deal of good among the inhabitants of Yarkand. The next house Mr. Shaw visited was that of Syed Yakoob Khan Furra, where, we are informed, a warm welcome and kindly message from the Ameer awaited the party. The Ameer was at Kashgar, and it was suggested that Mr. Shaw and his party should proceed thither, and pay His Highness a visit. We believe that this has been agreed to. The Dad-kwah will look after the baggage of the party while they are absent at Kashgar, and

ST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY ON THE CAPE COAST.

LONDON, 3RD DECEMBER.

Advices have been received from the Cape Coast that Captain Strahan, Governor of the settlement, lately held a large assembly at which the principal chiefs were present, and delivered to them a message from Her Majesty the Queen expressing her determination to abolish slavery throughout the settlement. The chiefs assented to this, but stipulated for ...ission to retain all actual slaves on the con... they receive kind treatment.

...ING OF THE STEAMER ...LA PLATA."

...ceived to-day that the Steamer ... South American cable on ... Ushant, and it is feared ... perished.

...ERS AND DR. KENEALY.

...nchers of Gray's Inn have unanimously ...ed a vote to disbar Dr Kenealy.

RECEPTION BY THE POPE OF ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

It is reported from Rome that the Pope in receiving Archbishop Manning said that he rejoiced greatly at the progress made by the Roman Catholic religion in England.

PARIS, 3RD DEC.

A letter published from the Comte de Chambord recommends his adherents to do nothing which may have a tendency to delay his restoration.

LONDON, 2ND DEC., AFT

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with sales freely offered. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull and drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..., 92. ex-dividend.

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 98½.

Bar Silver 57½

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal:—Anne.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Aristocrat.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

BOLARUM, 3RD DECEMBER.

GRAND MILITARY STAKES.

Oh no!	1
Bugaboo	2
Kuskoucos	3

GALLOWAY PURSE.

Akbar	1
Shahallum	2

MERCHANT'S PLATE.

Hunting Horn	1
Eclipse	2

PEISHKAR'S CUP.

Marquis	1
Banting	2

DESERT STAKES.

Marquis (walked over.)

SIR HENRY NORMAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 3RD DECEMBER.

It is believed on excellent authority that the reports regarding Sir Henry Norman being offered an extension of his term of office in Council is unfounded.

THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrives in Calcutta early to-morrow morning.

At the end of the last financial year, namely on the 31st March 1874, the number of depositors with the Government Savings' Bank, Bombay, was 21,167, and the amount due to them was Rupees 92,38,747, annas 12, pies 2.

THE conference of Christians of all denominations, which has already been referred to, was held in the Union Chapel, Calcutta, on Monday morning, and was well attended. We are told, ... present, evinced much interest in ...dings. The subject discussed was ...rist."

...graphical Society of Russia has, we ...ed to publish a Geographical Dictionary of ...tral Asia. It has not yet been determined exactly what countries will be contained in this dictionary, but it is to be hoped that it will not be confined to those places only which are in the possession of Russia. It would be proper to include not only Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, but perhaps even more.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* dated Jumalpore, 1st December, says:—"Camp opened yesterday. 112 of all ranks present, principally belonging to the E. I. Railway. Many more expected Camp arrangements perfect. Major Bailie, 3rd Buffs; Captain Fitzroy Stephen, R. B.; Captain Rind, Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteers; Lieutenant Godfrey, 2-25th; Lieutenant Woodhouse, 9th Native Infantry, visitors. Firing for prizes commences to-day."

THE Umballa correspondent of a contemporary says that some of the sepoys of the 32nd Pioneers whilst at Durbunga where they were employed on the construction of the railway, took unto themselves strange wives, and on the regiment returning to head-quarters, Umballa, they brought these wives with them. The poor women on learning that their gallants were no ...ees, instituted legal proceed... ...ir plaints that they had been ...eis which they had brought ... of them have now turned ...

...rnment Gazette announces that ...overnor has decided that an ...or candidates for Government ... introduced from the 1st of ... all appointments and promotions in any civil department under the local Government, the salary of which exceeds twenty-five rupees a month. Candidates who can produce certificates of having passed the "middle school" examination, or any higher examination under the Educational Department, likewise those who have passed any University entrance examination are exempted. The passage of any such examination gives no *claim* to civil employ, however.

THE gross receipts on guaranteed railways in India from the 1st January to 3rd October amounted to Rs. 6,46,97,002 being an increase on last year for the same period of Rs. 1,20,52,133, which is divided as follows:—East Indian Main line, Rs. 81,54,426; Ditto Jubbulpore Branch, Rs. 6,49,074; Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Rs. 37,81,229; Great Indian Peninsula, Rs. 11,38,412; Oudh and Rohilcund Rs. 6,33,644; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 4,74 205; Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rs. 1,79,785. The Madras line shews a deficiency of Rs. 7,96,402 and the South India Rs. 1,62,240. The total amount received on the State lines during the same period was Rs. 6,11,399, shewing an increase of Rs. 3,78,526.

To any but the official mind, we presume, that two announcements which appear in the last *Bombay Government Gazette*, would be unintelligible. We are told in the same breath, as it were, that Colonel Walker and Captain Mayne respectively delivered over and received charge of certain offices in Kattywar, on the 18th and 19th ultimo. In each announcement the action is set forth as complete; the only difference being that in the case of the first date, it is said to have been accomplished after office hours, and on that of the latter, before the official hour. Was it that these gentlemen were employed the night through, in effecting the exchange, and that their perceptions became so "mixed up" that their minds were not clear on the subject, and so, in order to set the matter at rest, adopted both dates? or was it that they could not agree, and each has published his own view of the case?

THE usual statement of income and expenditure of the N. W. Provinces for the past year appears in a *Gazette* Extraordinary. The year commenced with a balance to the good of Rs. 54,65,397, of which Rs. 2,95,668 belonged to municipal, Rs. 22,71,950 to appropriated, and Rs. 24,79,611 to provincial, funds. The Government received on account of these branches during the year Rs. 24,73,133, Rs. 18,80,422, and Rs. 1,27,16,238 respectively, making a total of Rs. 1,70,69,793. The expenditure was, under the head of municipal funds, Rs. 25,57,959; under that of appropriated funds, Rs. 20,95,814; and under the head of provincial funds, Rs. 1,29,01,927, making a total of Rs. 1,75,55,700; thus reducing the balance to Rs. 49,79,490, of which Rs. 2,96,034 belonged to municipal; Rs. 20,12,306 to appropriated; and Rs. 26,71,149 to provincial funds. The increased receipts were entirely under the head of provincial funds, which were larger by 2¾ lakhs than in the previous year.

COCK, the great billiard player, has been beaten in America, in a mongrel game conducted according to American-French rules. Cook was out of his element, whereas the Frenchman, Rudolphe, who beat him, was in his. The match took place at Irving Hall, New York, and at the conclusion of it, Mr. Cook's score stood at 274 he being beaten by 126 points. The game closed at the 205th inning. All were glad when it was over, and no one more so than Mr. Cook, who thus, too late, saw the bitter mistake he had made. The following were the chief points of the game.—Match 400 points up (French), three-ball caram; played on a full-size six-pocket English table, for 1,000 dol. a side, between Wm. Cook, jun. (Champion of all England), and A. P. Rudolphe. Umpires: Joseph Dion for Mr. Cook, and Maurice Daly for Mr. Rudolphe. Referee: Captain Thomas Reeves. Score: Rudolphe 400, Cook 274. Number of innings 205. Average—Rudolphe 1, 39—41, Cook 1, 35—102. *Masse*: Rudolphe 13, Cook 0. Safety plays: Rudolphe 1, Cook 6. Misses: Rudolphe 5, Cook 4. Miss-cues Rudolphe 1, Cook 2. Time of game, 4h 3min.

THE *Times* records with regret the death, at Margate, in his 61st year, of Edwin Lankester, M.D., the well known coroner for Middlesex. Dr. Lankester was born in April, 1814, at Melton, Suffolk, and was educated at Woodbridge. He afterwards studied medicine at University College, London, and in 1837 was made a member of the College of Surgeons and licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society. In 1839 he graduated at Heidelberg, and in 1843 became lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine. In 1845 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1858 he was appointed superintendent of the food collections at the South Kensington Museum, and in 1862 coroner for Central Middlesex, the office in which he was best known to the general public. He also occupied prominent positions in several scientific bodies, whose "Transactions" he enriched by his contributions. He was a very prolific writer on science, and only a few of his works can be named in this brief notice. In conjunction with Dr. Letheby he contributed the article on sanitary science to the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" while he edited, by command of Her Majesty, "The Natural History of Deeside." He also published various courses of lectures on food, the uses of animals, physiology, botany, and other branches of science, besides voluminous reports on various sanitary subjects.

ON the 3rd November the closing meeting of the Executive Committee of the fund, lately raised in the City of London for the relief of the distress occasioned by the famine in Bengal, was held at the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor presided, and there also present Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., Mr. William Dent, Mr. Dudley Smith, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. F. W. Heilgers. The secretary (Mr. Vine) reported that the accounts, which had been audited by Messrs. Turquand and Co., showed that the total amount of subscription received was £129,163. Of that, £120,000 had been sent to Calcutta for distribution in the famine-stricken districts by local committees. The expenses amounted to £5,555, and there was a balance in hand of £3,600 odd. Upon the motion of Mr. Fleming, it was resolved to transmit that balance forthwith to India for the relief of any distress which might still exist. The Lord Mayor, before the committee separated observed that the famine had assumed at one time very large proportions, but, thanks to the good management and wise precautions of the Government, both at home and abroad, the emergency had been tided over and a great calamity prevented. Their assistance might have been small, as far as money was concerned, but the moral effect would undoubtedly be great. Mr. Paterson, who spoke from personal experience of several Indian famines concurred with the Lord Mayor in his recognition of the valuable work of the Government, both at home and in India, and said he never remembered a famine so nobly overcome, and rendered so feeble in its results. With a vote of thaks to the Lord Mayor, the meeting ended.

THE Coconada paper gives some particulars of the manner in which the derelict County of Perth was eventually secured. It appears that, when she was off Pondicherry, the Port Officer went out to her in the French barque Charles et Mathilde with the object of towing her into port, but, finding it impracticable, he left some few men on board of her and returned. Meanwhile a firm in Pondicherry telegraphed to the captain of the British India Steamer Assyria as to the vessel's position with a view to his looking after her on his upward passage from Ceylon. Captain Hutcheson of the Assyria, had no difficulty in finding her, but was somewhat surprised to be hailed by those already on board who asked what he would charge to tow the vessel into Pondicherry; and, it is said, 250 rupees was tendered for the service. Capt. Hutcheson, however, declined to have anything to do with her, other than as a salvor, and proceeded on to Pondicherry when he arranged matters in conformity with French Maritime law, and returning took the helpless craft in tow and with some little trouble carried her into Pondicherry, and there moored her. The difficulty was caused by the *debris* of spars and rigging attached to the hull, and the additional fact of the rudder being jammed, hard-a-starboard. It was also no small job to clear away her anchors, and cables for mooring, as every thing was in almost inextricable confusion; all these matters, however, were accomplished by the crew of the Assyria, and it is to be hoped they may profit by it. Our contemporary is somewhat savage that the vessel should have been allowed to drift so far along and in sight of our own coast, to be eventually carried into a French port, and laments the want of a steam tug at his own port.

THE following particulars of what befell the Captain and two of the seamen of the Ship French Empire, who, as we have already reported, had found their way in a life boat from the Sandheads, where the vessel was sunk, to Santipilly, where they landed on the 18th ultimo, will be read with interest. We quote the *Coconada Advertiser*:—"They were quite exhausted and famished with barely any strength left, when taken out of their boat, could hardly speak, and could not move. The first morsel they tasted during the seven days they were in the boat without food, was two raw fish, which they procured from one of the fishing cattamarans on the coast which they met just before landing. The moment the news of their landing reached Bimlipatam, palanquins were sent and they were brought down to that place, which they reached on the 20th, and received the kindest treatment both from the officials and the mercantile community. The Captain, we hear, gives the following brief account of the accident. That on the 11th instant at 7·45 p.m., his ship collided with the City of Edinburgh about 400 yards from the Pilot Brig at the Sandheads. The City of Edinburgh sunk almost immediately after the collision. The Captain of the French Empire left his vessel in 8 fathoms water with her hold full of water very nearly up to the decks. The night was squally with rain, and they barely had time to get the boats out. The Captain's boat was the last put out, and got damaged and partially filled, but, fortunately being a life boat, she kept afloat though half full of water the whole of the seven days they were out. It would appear that only the two men who landed jumped into the boat with the Captain, when by some one on board, or by accident, the paint er was let go, this is the last they saw of their ill-fated vessel, and at daylight they found themselves in deep water out of sight of land and every other object, and they made the best of their way steering to the westward, without compass, and only two men to pull a heavy boat. The Captain feeling the demands of hunger very poignantly, thought that he could make a small meal out of the leather lining of his hat; but, after the first mouthful of it, the lining was so unsavoury and proved so distasteful, that he abandoned the previously coveted meal.

THE OVERCROWDED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure many of the tax-payers will thank you for your article in Wednesday's issue regarding the present surplus of young Civilians. It is to be desired that the Governor General may give a gentle hint to the various local Governments on the subject in order that the most may be made of the men for whom we have to pay. But without much further discussion and some changes in the popular sentiment, it is not easy to predict any such frugality in the disposal of public money as is exercised by a man in his own affairs. In spite of the overplus of Civilians of several years standing and considerable experience, the Governments will continue to fill as many civil places as possible with military officers, whose places in the army will be filled with new probationers for the Staff Corps, imposing new charges on the Indian Revenue. Now that the only avenue to the Army is the road of competition, as it is in the Civil Service, the Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Civil Department of the Public Works, the pressure put on Indian Governors by officers and their wives in the Indian Services is certain to increase. The Uncovenanted Service of India affords a field for patronage which exists nowhere else in the British Empire; the pay even at starting is higher than the same set of men would get elsewhere: the Government lately, indifferent to the charge on the revenue, suddenly increased the furlough granted to the uncovenanted, which of course imposes a fresh charge for substitutes: the pensions are often higher than those gained by the Civil Service, who are charged 4 per cent. as contribution to pension on every pay abstract. Governors would be more than human, if with such uncontrolled power of appointment, they did not steadily exclude the young Civilians from as many Civil appointments as possible. The usual heedless remark is, "oh, the supernumerary Civilian is provided for already, while Mrs. Tompkin's boy is dependent on his parents and ought to be provided for." The charge on the Revenue is never mentioned, or, if alluded to, the subject is dismissed with the statement of the theory that the Government is bound to find Civil appointments for as many sons as a popular Colonel chooses to import. This view of the matter will doubtless amuse Mr. Goldsmid, when his experience of life in such places as Poona and Bombay is increased. In official coteries there, he would frequently hear discussed with general approval the many artifices, male and female, which are used to get appointments for young men. Sometimes a youth whose sole qualification perhaps is that he wasted his time at College as well as his father's money and then got plucked for the Army, is boldly introduced to the official society with an intimation that the Governor will be *made* to give him a Magistracy or the serious duty of a High School. If the Director of Instruction for one moment relaxed his vigilance, efforts would be made to get idle boys appointed Professors. It is well known that outsiders have been preferred to Civilians applying for places in the Police or the diplomatic line; men of several years service to lads of promise merely. It is not, however, the personal qualities I wish to discuss; but the increased charge on the public revenue and on my pocket as a payer of taxes. To all this extreme pressure on Government, the system of appointment by competition in England is the only barrier at present existing. The people of England will never give it up now because that would be merely creating a monopoly for the officers of the Indian Services. As a competition-walla lately observed, no class of men would gain more by the change back to nomination than the Civil Service themselves, who would, of course, appoint their children and connections to most vacancies; and this doubless is the reason why so many able Civilians acquiesce in the present system of appointment of the Uncovenanted Service so ably advocated by Mr. Goldsmid: they know perfectly well that their influence increases with their years and the age of their sons; and that when either the father or his particular friend gets into Council or the High Court, or the Secretariat, it will be easy enough to introduce Tom into the Survey, Dick into the Educational Department, and Peter into the Magistracy of Sind. The sacramental idea of marriage is also held by many men in that body; they look upon it not only as a consummation devoutly to be wished, but as even meritorious: and the larger the family, the greater the sympathy lavished upon the father. Most married men in that service know that their local influence will be more useful than the possible ability of their sons: hence the fact that many are grateful to Mr. Goldsmid for producing arguments, so obviously selfish when used by these Civilians, that they would prefer to let him advocate them independently. As further illustration of the tendencies of things, I may notice the native point of view. They clamoured loudly for increase of uncovenanted pay, hoping they would get it all themselves. No sooner did pay rise in any department above Rs. 300 a month than the European connections of men in power went into the running and of course won. Perhaps I should except sub-judgeships, but there a statuteable qualification exists which excludes all but Barristers and Graduates in Law. I will instance Deputy Collectorships; they used to be rewards for Mamlutdars, they are now within the range of what for want of a better name I may call khutput. All these tendencies are pretty sure to increase by the inability of the middle-aged men in the Civil Service to accept promotions in the outside departments or in Sind. These are the men who everywhere block up promotion; but they must consider all things from the matrimonial point of view; the argument used by St. Paul, in I Corinth VII. 33, has reference to secular as well as religious duties. So there is little chance of these men accepting unpleasant climates like Sind or volunteering to go where removal entails expense. Lest these considerations should seem farfetched, I can only again quote the evidence of the respectable authority I have mentioned. Paul was a sagacious Jew; he had lived in a Roman Colony and he indited those words to the Greek Christians at Corinth. So keen an observer was not likely to fail to notice the very powerful influence of matrimony in all social as well as official matters; which happen here in India to be intricately blended; perhaps his opinion will induce silence on those laughing philosophers who declaim against the culpability of Indian husbands. As I entirely agree with him, I take the liberty to subscribe one of his initials, and to shelter myself under his bachelor's gown.

P.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—Mr. Nana Morojee, the third Magistrate heard the Municipal case at the Fort Police Court yesterday. They were all of very little importance.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, per P. and O Co's Extra s.s. Malacca will be closed at the General Post Office on the 5th inst. at 10 A.M. C. A. STUART, Post Master.

PROHIBITORY NOTICE.—On and after the 15th instant the landing or importation by sea of salt at any port or place within the limits of the Districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad is prohibited.

THE BAPTIST SOIREE.—This entertainment promises to be a success, as we learn that about 300 tickets have already been sold. The 10th instant, is the date now fixed for the Soiree to take place.

BACHELOR'S BALL.—We hear that a Ball and Supper will be given on Christmas night by a number of bachelors in Bombay. The calls for subscriptions have been responded to, and the affairs promises to be a success.

ERRATUM.—Owing to the shuffling of the copy folios, our commercial article in yesterday's issue presented a somewhat mixed appearance; but, we imagine, the practised eye would readily discover that it arose from transposition.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—All the Public Offices will be closed from the 24th instant to the 2nd January, 1875, both days inclusive, but arrangements will be made for the despatch of any emergent business that may arise during the vacation.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The usual monthly meeting of the House of Correction Committee was held on Wednesday evening at ½ past 4 o'clock. There was no special business, and, consequently, after inspecting the wards, &c., the meeting dissolved.

COTTON EXPORTS.—The total quantity of cotton shipped from Bombay to Foreign external ports and Foreign Indian ports during the month of October last was 18,353 bales, weighing 72,02,160 lbs. or 9,186 3/7 candies valued at Rs. 16,85,072.

THEFT.—Mr. Edward Vandestraaton, of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland Solicitors, was robbed on Wednesday night of a currency note for Rs. 100. The theft seems to have been an audacious one as the bank note was extracted from a drawer in his cabinet.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, in Baboola Tank Road on the body of a Mahomedan who was found drowned in a quarry. The name of the deceased was unknown, and from the evidence adduced the jury returned a verdict of "suicide by drowning."

SAINT MARY'S INSTITUTION MAZAGON;—The Annual Entertainment will be given on Monday, 7th instant and will comprise the distribution of prizes, a Theatrical Entertainment, and a *soiree musicale*. Invitations are being issued to all the friends and relatives of the children.

ALMANAC FOR 1875.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a showy sheet Almanac for the coming year issued from the *Times of India* Press. It is printed in gold and three colours and is well got up. On the margin is shown the members of the several Governments of India, the public and other holidays, also tables of useful reference.

FIRE AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.—A fire broke out at 8-30 P.M. on Wednesday night in one of the Byculla Club kitchens. The fire seems to have originated from some sparks which flew upwards and caught the roof; as a few of the rafters &c. were observed to be on fire. Everything in the shape of fire, however, was speedily extinguish before anything serious resulted.

THEFTS.—One Budul Muthal was yesterday sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being convicted of having stolen a goat valued at Rs. 6. A Mahomedan named Raza Hussan was also convicted by the same Magistrate of theft with regard to a brass hook and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a mahomedan named Ally Akuh, was charged with having been found between sunset and sunrise, loitering at Byculla, and being unable, when so found, to give any satisfactory account of himself. The accused was a reputed thief, and to keep him out of mischief His Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 1st December, was 320, being 30 more than in the preceeding week, 5 less than the total of the week ending 22th December 1873, and 6 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 274 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the the Mint on the morning of the 23rd November 1874, Rs. 46,94,637; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 77,845, deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,,26000; balance, Rs. 46,16,372. There are in addition 77,116 rupees' worth of Silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY AT POONA.—A Pay Sergeant, named W. Bosward, of the 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers shot himself on Monday morning the 30th November. Death was instantaneous. He must have first seated himself on his bed, and then, pointing his gun at his left breast, have shot himself through the heart. The men say that he was despondent for some days in consequence of a disappointment in love.—*De ccan Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE P. & O. DOCKS.—On Wednesday evening a labourer named Hurry Ramjee, while working on board the s. s. Cashmere lying in the dry docks at Mazagon, accidentally fell from the side of the ship into the dock and sustained serious injuries; he was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where, he expired, shortly after his arrival. At the Coroner's inquest held yesterday a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

TRAMWAY COLLISION.—As a Tramway Car was proceeding, yesterday afternoon at the usual speed from the direction of the Crawford market towards the Fort, a carriage belonging to a Banian drew up without any cause, right across the line, just in front of the car, evidently anxious to test whether it and the horses could be brought to a standstill within a few yards. Strange to say, this was not done, and the consequence was, a crash a cloud, of dust, a faint scream, and all was over—or rather the carriage nearly was, the Banian being violently shaken up amongst his cushions. But we are glad to say little, if any, damage was done; every body being more frightened than hurt. It should be stated that no blame attaches in any way to the driver of the car.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the above Company was held yesterday at 3 p.m. at the Offices of the Company. Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Company, were appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company at a remuneration of 5 per cent. on the gross earnings. Messrs. Vundravundass Purshotumdass, Vulubdass Vundravundass, Soondersdass Mooljee, Narrenjee Mooljee, Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, and Bhasker Manockjee were appointed Directors of the Company. It was also carried unanimously, that all the acts and deeds made or done by Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Company in the purchase of new machinery, selecting new stores, and buying ground for erecting presses be confirmed. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass, the Chairman, the meeting separated at 3·45 p.m.

HIGH COURT.

THE Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice yesterday delivered the judgment of himself and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, sitting in appeal in the suit of Madhow rao Dhirajram vs. Ramdass Pershotum and another.

His Lordship said this was an action brought on a policy of insurance dated 20th May 1871, on a cargo of 275 Doorras of cotton. The defendant by his written statement had raised two issues: first whether the cotton was actually shipped; and, secondly, whether the loss of the vessel was fraudulent, and the learned judge below while expressing his opinion that the, wreck was, stated by the defendant fraudulent did not record any actual finding on that issue, but recorded a distinct finding on the first issue in favour of the defendant; that was to say, he held that the cotton which had been insured had never been put on board at all.

The plaintiff appeared from his written statement to have been the correspondent of a firm at Goa, the principle partner in which was a man named Ramrut Segnior; and the house at Goa used to purchase goods at Bombay and draw hoondies, which were paid by the plaintiff in Bombay, he recouping himself out of the goods sent from Goa. The plaintiff stated that at the time this insurance was effected there was a considerable balance in his favour on hoondies he had accepted and paid on behalf of the firm. That being so, it appeared, that on the 12th of May 1871 the plaintiff received a letter from the firm at Goa apprising him of the fact that 275 doorras of cotton would shortly be put on board a vessel, and he was to insure the cotton as soon as he heard from one Purshotam Appajee a *dallal* at Catwar. Accordingly on the 19th of May, the plaintiff received a telegram from Purshotum urging him to effect the insurance as soon as possible. The policy was accordingly effected. It appeared that the ship started on the 18th of May, and arrived at the port of Malwa on the 3rd of June, and according to the plaintiff's accounts, she was there wrecked by going on a rock, which the captain stated rendered it necessary for part of the cargo to be thrown overboard. The rest of the cargo afterwards floated out, and thus, with the exception of 25 bales which were washed on shore the whole of the cargo was lost. The plaintiff's evidence was the correspondence between the man at Goa and himself, apprising him of the intention to put the cotton on board, the telegram he (the plaintiff) received from Purshotum telling him it had been done, the manifest which showed that cotton had been but on board a vessel at Carwar, and the evidence of one Pandurang who said that he was employed by the house at Goa. It had been contended, and no doubt very fairly, that this was an amount of evidence which certainly threw the onus in the other side of at least showing grave reason for disbelieving the evidence. The defendants met this argument by stating that it was nothing more than a cunning invention of one or more of the parties, and that this was shown to be the case by the history of the wreck itself. Now when the vessel started on the 18th of May she had, according to the tindal's own account, a crew of ten men, inding himself. Afterwards two of the crew left, and she then proceeded with a crew of eight, and a cargo of 275 doorras till she arrived off the port of Malwa on the 3rd of June. On the 3rd of June, according to the tindal, there was a very strong south wind blowing at night, and owing to the wind and to the darkness the vessel came in contract with a rock, and he (the captain) was obliged to throw out part of the cargo to lighten her. Notwithstanding this, the water continued to come in, and after a while the rest of the cargo floated out. The crew then took to their boats, and got to the shore, and afterwards the ship itself drifted to the shore.

The story of the two sailors who left the ship was that they were required by the Captain to swear upon a cocoanut that they would not divulge something he was going to do, and that was why they left.

It would be impossible to accept this evidence if there was nothing to support it.

The question was, whether the circumstances of the wreck were such as to lead to the conclusion that their was no wreck at all, and that the 275 doorras of cotton could not possibly have been on board.

It had come out in the evidence that the captain and crew of the vessel all lived near the spot where the vessel was wrecked.

It was also extraordinary, supposing the circumstances of the wreck to have been such as the Captain described, that the vessel should have come to shore at all.

The cargo had floated out, so she must have been full of water, and it was difficult therefore to suppose that she would not founder rather than float in five miles inshore. Assuming, however, that she might have floated in, the question arose, why did not the cargo float in.

If the vessel had floated in, it was impossible that there could have been only 25 doorras found upon the shore. These 25 doorras, moreover, all came in with the boat to the same spot where the captain and crew landed. This was such a combination of coincidences as it was almost impossible to believe. There was another circumstance which created suspicion, and that arose from the amount of the cargo. He (His Lordship) did not mean to say that it was impossible for a vessel of this description to carry so much cargo, but the evidence showed clearly that it was excessive cargo, and must have required a full complement of crew. If ten men were required (and some of the witnesses had said that twelve were required) it was strange that after two men had left, the vessel continued on her voyage with eight. These were all circumstances which cast suspicion on the case.

Then there were witnesses who spoke to the men landing, not only with the boat, but with the ship itself. He (His Lordship did not like to rely much on evidence of this sort, but when it was connected with other circumstances it was impossible to disregard it. He therefore felt it impossible to suppose that there were 275 doorras on that vessel when she was wrecked; if she was wrecked, and as to that he felt the greatest doubt. Coming to this conclusion at once discredited the captain, and if that were done there was no cause for disbelieving the reason for which the two sailors left the ship. It was not an impossible account. Then there was no reason for disbelieving them when they said there was no cargo on board the ship. It had been contended for the plaintiff that everything connected with the purchase and shipping of the cotton was in order; but it was now known that when these frauds were committed those who committed them generally contrived to have everything in order. The mere fact of finding the manifest that this cargo was on board, did not show that it was so now, no flights of opinion that the Judge below, (Mr. Justice Pinley) was right in finding the issue in favour of the defendant, and that being so, there was an end to the action. He quite agreed that there was no evidence which at all implicated the plaintiff himself. The whole thing might have been done without his being aware of it, and though he had failed in his suit, there was no imputation on his character as far as the Court was concerned. And though it was possible that Ramrut might have been connected with the case, there was no necessity for that either. The persons who must be taken to have been connected with the fraud were Purshotum, Abbajee and Pandurang. Under the circumstances the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley said that he entirely concurred with all his learned colleague had said.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE BEARER.

WHEN I consider how one man doth sway
Our households, being himself an underling,
The Bearer; how he ordereth everything,
And certes ever wineth his own way;
How round his lord he runs from break of day
To evening's close, and now his pipe doth bring,
And now a peg; and with all flattering
Observance doth as folk are wont to say
Twist him, poor soul, his little finger round:—
I wonder with a face of awe and praise
Thus to behold such subtle strength abound
In such poor instruments; and wakeful raise
A shout of Bearer! Swiftly at the sound
He comes and straight his morning salaam pays.

W. T.

—Indian Observer.

AN ATTEMPTED MILITARY MURDER AT BANGALORE.—We hear that the Serjeant Major of the 18th Hussars was shot at by a private, but fortunately not hit, on Wednesday. He was in the act of reloading his musket when he was promptly arrested. We have not heard what was the cause of the attempted crime.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

CELEBRATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY.—We understand that the customary entertainment in honour of the Prince of Wales birthday, will be given by Lord Hobart in the early part of December, and that the usual invitation to gentlemen in Her Majesty's service will appear in the next *Gazette*. Invitations to others will be issued in the ordinary way.—*Madras Mail.*

THE China Trade Route Expedition seems to have started with fair prospects of success. In the first place, its leader, Colonel H. Browne, is armed with passports from Pekin, and accompanied by two members of the British Embassy at the capital. Secondly, its chief members are men who have already won their laurels as travellers and naturalists. Mr. Ney Elliss, the R G S gold medalist, is famed for his successful journey to Mongolia. Dr. Anderson, the Scientific Officer, is an old hand on the Bhamo Yunsen route, and wrote a book on the travels of the previous expedition. Colonel Browne and his companions will go to Momein, thence to Yunan—by the Viceroy, of which they are accredited—and Talifoo. Sailing down the mighty Yang-tse, they may reach Shanghai. We trust that the pen of some ready writer of the expedition may be employed in describing the life and character of the Celestials in their inner China, as the adventurous and newly-witted Cooper has already described them in his "Pigtails and Petticoats."—*Pioneer.*

THE FLOOD IN THE KISTNA.—We see from an official document from the Public Works Department, that "the Government have learnt with much satisfaction that prompt and energetic measures were taken by the Superintending Engineer, Kistna, to avert damage from the very high flood of the latter part of September. These measures were attended with success so far as the prevention of breaches near the heads of the canals were concerned, and undoubtedly the damage sustained in both deltas would have been vastly increased had the head works been turned, or had the main canal of the Eastern Delta breached near its head. The unremitting exertions of Messrs. Peters and Norris and of Lieutenants McNeil, Campbell and Rawson deserve, and will receive through Major Hasted, the acknowledgments of His Excellency the Governor in Council. The Anicut Superintendent, P. Venkata Subiah, whose services on this occasion were of very great value, and the Anicut and Quarry Establishments, who worked day and night, and did so much to render the head works safe, will each receive a gratuity of one month's pay."—*Madras Mail.*

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB.—Saturday, November 28th, the match, *Merchants and Brokers* versus *The Rest*, proved in every way a great success, the sides being most evenly matched, and the play throughout quite equal to anything we have seen on this ground. The ball was started by Taylo, and gradually worked towards the *Rest's* goal-line, and Short soon made a good run-in; the try, however, failed, but on the kick-out, the ball was again forced back, and after some sharp scrimmages close on the goal-line, Rothney secured a touch down, the try, a very long one by Taylor, fell short, and on the kickout, the leather was for a long time kept well in the centre of the ground, the hotly-contested scrimmages being varied by the good runs of E G Harrison, Short, and Taylor for the *Merchants*, and Eddis, Schurr, and F. D. Harrison for the *Rest*. At last Taylor, by a fast bit of following up, obtained the third try, but elected to punt out, and the catch being missed, the ball was carried by the *Rest* who now worked with great energy well up to the *Merchants'* quarters, and Leslie getting away, and putting on a rare pace, made the run of the day, and secured a touch-down but the try was unsuccessful and although the ball was for sometime kept unpleasantly near the *Merchants'* goal-line no further advantage was gained, and on call of No Side the match was drawn in favour of the *Merchants and Brokers* by three tries to one. For the *Merchants and Brokers* besides those already mentioned, we cannot speak too highly of the play of Lee, whose following-up, running, and collaring was refreshing to witness and told as plainly as his colors of the old Richmond Club. Hind (Wellington) also did most excellent service forward. For the Rest Hawkins, Hart, Swaine and Bayne worked well throughout.—*Englishman.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

LATEST ASPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY W. HEPWORTH DIXON.

No. 2.—AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 12.

WHAT is an American? The answer turns on a previous question, Who in law and fact are the Americans? It seems an easy puzzle; yet Mr. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the eminent lawyers who advise him in affairs of difficulty, will be much obliged to any one who can help them to a simple definition. General Cissey in Paris, and Prince von Bismarck in Berlin, are pressing rather sharply for a marking sign. An "American citizen" is an awkward customer in Europe, and a French or Spanish Minister of the Interior would rather seize a rattlesnake than lay his finger on a gentleman who wraps himself in the stars and stripes. Not many months ago I heard two citizens of the United States threaten to upset the Government in Madrid about some squabble for a seat in a train from Avila. Sharp men have come to see that it is a great thing to be an American; and a good many sharp fellows in France and Germany, who have never crossed the Atlantic and never mean to cross the famous ferry, have become American citizens in name, so as to escape from their civil and military duties. General Cissey and Graf von Moltke frown on these sharp fellows. "Here, you Jean Potdevin, you are drawn for the conscription; fall into the rank," cries one of the officers acting under General Cissey. Jean Potdevin asserts that he is an American citizen. "How so? Were you born in America?" "No, sir." "Have you ever been in America?" "No, sir." "Have you any house, farm, mill, or other property in the United States?" "No, sir." "On what ground, then, can you claim to be a citizen of the United States?" "My father was a citizen." "Where was your father born?" "In Paris." "Then your father was a Frenchman?" "Yes; but he went to the United States, became a naturalised citizen and returned to Paris for the purpose of his trade. And here he married, lived, and died—is it not so?" "It is." "Your mother is a French subject; she has never left Paris, and has no intention to emigrate?" "Yes, all that is true; yet, as the widow of an American citizen, she is an American, and by American law and usage I, her son, am also an American, and therefore free from the obligation to serve in France." Cissey is vexed; he sees the dodge, and he would like not only to send M. Potdevin to the camp, but to give him sixty days of steady drill. But France is not so high and haughty in her wrath as she was wont to be, in days before the Mexican rebuke. She has to beg where she was used to take. Even Potdevin's case must be submitted to Mr. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister in Paris, who is so far jealous of American rights, however vague, that he reserves his answer to the French Government, and refers the case to Washington, where Mr. Hamilton Fish calls in the eminent lawy

CESSION OF FIJI TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(Special Correspondent Sydney Morning Herald.)

It was fully believed in Levuka on Tuesday, the 29th of September, that on that day the Articles of Cession would at length be signed, sealed, and delivered by the contracting powers, and the Fijian flag lowered; the British ensign being hoisted in its stead, and saluted with all the accustomed honours at about 4 o'clock p.m. At half-past 3, however, a rumour (which proved to be well-founded) became prevalent on the "Beach," that "there was some *hitch* out at Nasova," as to the precise terms of the important instrument to be executed; and soon it was made very evident that the significant ceremony would not take place as expected—for all preparations for the immediate departure of the Pearl and the Dido for the Eastern Group of Fiji, were obviously abandoned; no steam was got up, and the officers of both vessels had leave given them to go ashore again as usual. The "hitch" is understood to have emanated from some of the confidential advisers of Thakombau. Those gentlemen considered, it seems, that his interests, and the future well-being of the State about to be ceded were likely to be imperilled by the wording of the contemplated articles of cession, in which (they say) it was proposed to designate Thakombau as a chief styling himself King of Fiji, instead of describing him simply as "Tui Viti," or "King of Fiji"—an important difference, which some contended would directly invalidate all executive and judicial acts done in the name of King Thakombau; upsetting the laws, the Courts, and everything else supposed to have been permanently established in his reign. It was, moreover, emphatically declared that thus expressly to imply, in such an important document, that Thakombau had not been, at least, *de facto* "King of Fiji" would be apt to invalidate every consular act done during his reign; and thus two of the resident consuls—the Consul for the United States and the Consul for Germany—are reported to have joined in a protest against this description of the Fijian Potentate, ceding for himself and with other influential Fijian chiefs. Whether the change in the document was made, or otherwise, did not then transpire.

On the following morning, the 30th September, the troops, (under the command of Captain Adjutant Blackmore) were drawn up in the square—as at the first interview between Thakombau and Sir Hercules—but few other natives were present, and, at first, scarcely any Europeans. Some of the leading chiefs were sitting in the verandahs awaiting the arrival of his Excellency. The King was in his own rooms at the western end of the building attended by the other chiefs. On the arrival of His Excellency he was met on the pier by the King, his son, Ratu Joseph, Mr. Thurston, and Mr. Ryder; and by these personages His Excellency and suite were accompanied to the King's room, where the first meeting took place on the 24th of September. The King, His Excellency, and Commodore Goodenough sat in chairs during the proceedings, which lasted for some considerable time. The chiefs all stood along the northern side of the apartment—to the left of Thakombau. The Governor's suite were ranged on the southern side of the apartment; Messrs. Thurston, Ryder, Wilkinson, Milne, and Ratu Joseph standing near the King. Captain Blackmore was also present. The King wore the Fijian shirt and sulu, and His Excellency was in ordinary dress. Mr. Attorney-General Innes also sat at the table preparing the copy of the treaty for signatures by affixing seals, &c.

The business began with a short friendly conversation between His Excellency and Thakombau, in regard to the intended visit to be paid by the Pearl and the Dido to the Eastern Group. His Excellency invited Ratu Savanatha and Ratu Abel to go with him to Lomo Lomo in the Pearl, but Ratu Abel respectfully declined. It was understood, however, that Ratu Timothe would go instead of his brother, and accompany Savanatha. It was arranged that Ratu Joseph should accompany his father in the Dido, it being intended that the Dido should carry the King's flag at the mast-head in honour of Thakombau.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Mbua (acting as interpreter), read over a memorandum drawn up and signed by King Thakombau and the leading chiefs. It was addressed to Sir Hercules Robinson as the representative of Her Majesty Victoria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and it requested his Excellency (in her Majesty's name) to accept the full, entire, and unreserved cession of the Kingdom of Fiji to the British Crown. It was read aloud first in Fijian, and afterwards in English. This memorandum—on which the treaty of cession was based—was signed by Thakombau, for himself and for the rest of his chiefs.

The memorandum having thus been read by Mr. Wilkinson, in both of the above languages,

His Excellency said to the interpreter:—"Will you say to the King that, in the name of her Majesty the Queen, I accept the cession of these islands in the same spirit in which it is offered."

This having been interpreted to the King, he said nothing, but bowed in reply.

His Excellency then said (as before)—"Will you also say that, in what he (Takombau) has done, I think he has acted as a great chief, consulting only the interests of the inhabitants of these islands; and further, that I wish Fiji all possible prosperity—prosperity to the country, and peace and happiness to her people."

The King further signified his approval of what was now said to him by bowing, as before.

The Treaty of Cession to the Crown of Great Britain (engrossed on parchment) was then read *in extenso*, in English and in Fijian, by Mr. Wilkinson. It was (notwithstanding what had previously been said) a very lengthy document. It ceded the whole Fijian Group, absolutely and unconditionally to her Majesty Queen Victoria, the *Mamana Tawaga Lava* of Great Britain.

The King signed first,—his signature being written for him, in his presence and at his direction, by Mr. Jenny Milne, his private secretary. The precise effect of this act was previously explained to the King by Mr. Milne, as Fijian agent, at the desire of his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson and of Mr. Attorney-General Innis. When the signature was so affixed, the King (assenting thereto) placed his hand upon the seal, and said: "I deliver this as my act and deed." The royal name was written as "Thakombau, Tui Viti" and "Vunivalu." Ratu Abel, Tui Nbua, Ratu Savanatha, and Isa Koli also affixed their signatures, but the minor chiefs present were not called upon to sign.

His Excellency did not then sign his name. He explained to the King (through the interpreter) that he (Sir Hercules) would not sign, on the part of her Majesty, until all the other principal chiefs should have signed. This could not be the case until the return of the Pearl, about to leave for Eastern Fiji. Until he should so sign for the Queen, on his return to Levuka, he desired to state that he wished the Government to be carried on the same as ever.

Thakombau said that he had four turtles lying in his canoe, and these he wished the Governor to accept as his first *mamyiti* (present of food) to the Government of Great Britain.

The Governor said, smilingly: "Will you tell him that I accept the present with very great pleasure, and that I am very much obliged to him."

This ended the proceedings; the Governor and suite returning to the boats at the pier head, and thence going back to the Pearl.

The Governor and the Commodore in the Pearl left Levuka for Lomo Lomo at a quarter-past 1 p.m; and the *Dido* left her moorings, before Levuka, and followed the Commodore's ship. Thakombau, Ratu Joseph, and Consul Layard on Board) at half o'clock, the same afternoon. The Pearl and *Dido* both arrived at Lomo Lomo on the following day.

Lomo Lomo, in Vanua Valavo,
H.M.S. Dido, 1st October, 1874.

After the treaty ceding Fiji to the Crown of Great Britain had, in the presence of Sir Hercules Robinson, at the Government Buildings, Nasova, near Levuka, on Wednesday, the 30th September, been duly signed and sealed by King Thakombau, and also by four other chiefs named Ratu Abel, Tui Mbua, Ratu Savanatha, and Isa Keli, as fully described in a previous paper, the reader must remember that his Excellency, although he *verbally* accepted the cession then made, did not at that time himself sign the all-important document; he intimating that he did not purpose to do so until the return to Levuka of ships Pearl and Dido, to leave that day for certain other islands in the group. Sir Hercules, at the same time, further intimated that when other chiefs, whom he did not name, should also have signed the Treaty of Cession, he would return to Levuka, when he too should sign, and the cession be rendered complete. Until such return, and the appending of those other signatures of chiefs, it was, he said, "his wish that the Government should be carried on the same as ever."

The Commodore's ship and the Dido were absent from Levuka from the 30th September to the 7th of October, and the incidents of their trip presented many features of particular interest (topographical and other wise) which will hereafter be detailed; it being sufficient for the present to summarize certain events which took place during that voyage, leading up to the formal acceptance of the cession by his Excellency. The Pearl quitted her moorings at Levuka at 1-15 p.m. on the 30th September, and arrived at Lomo Lomo in the island of Vanua Valavo (in the Eastern group) on the following day. The Dido left Levuka on the same afternoon as the Commodore's ship, at 4 o'clock, and, passing the southern end of Wakaia, ran to the north of Albatice and Bairai, until (still proceeding easterly) she steamed by the beautiful island of Mango—celebrated for its production of the very best cotton in the whole group—and, rounding the Exploring Isles, went by Munia on the eastern side, and so came to anchor off Lomo Lomo on the 1st. Here, after many curious formalities, the distinct adhesion of Maafu (the "deposed" viceroy of Lau or the Eastern Group, and a Tongan by origin) was taken, together with the expressed concurrence of Tui Thakau the great Fijian chief, of Taviune, who was then staying on a visit to Maafu. The Beagle went on to look for the Trans-Pacific mail, and the Pearl and the Dido subsequently visited the northern and western coasts of Vanua Levu, and finally returned to Ovalau after a week's absence. These two ships on leaving Lomo Lomo, first repassed Munia, and (taking a northerly course) went by the Susui and Maiatta Islands, near the south end of Vanua Valavo. Leaving Kanathia and Naitamba on the right, they next passed Wellingtiala, a small Island about twenty miles N. W. of the exploring Isles, and so went up through the Nanuku Passage, round the Ringgold Islands, and south of Thiombia-ira, until proceeding westerly for some considerable distance—they entered the Sau Sau Passage, in the Ocean Reef, on the north of Vanua Levu and anchored at the north-east end of Mali on the evening of the third of October. Here it was found that two arrival canoes—Rivoru, of the Island of Mathuata, and Kato-ni-Vere, of Nanduri, on the mainland—were actually at war, notwithstanding the spirited and energetic intervention of the King's Commissioner for the northern district of Vanua Levu, Captain J. P. Martin. The visitors were shocked to learn, on the next day, that five men and three women had just been ruthlessly killed, a catastrophe proving the imperative necessity for "annexation," or, at all events, the prompt establishment of a much stronger central Government. The two chiefs presumed to be in fault were at once sent for by the boats of the Pearl and the Dido, and were severely lectured on their senseless and wicked conduct (Rivoru particularly by Thakombau, who, it may be remarked, had carried his flag on board the Dido. Of the two above-named Vanua Levu chiefs—neither a very reputable personage—Rivoru, after a strict inquiry, was declared by the shrewd old King to be most in fault; but Kato-ni-Vere, not being spotless, was, with his fellow-culprit, carried away into a temporary captivity—both being condemned to be taken down at once to Levuka. His Excellency and suite were on the Pearl, and the King and Consul Layard were on board the Dido. Stopping twice immediately afterwards—at Nanduri, close to Mathuata Island, and also at Nukumbasi, a fishing station near to Nukuthi Island, just inside the Monkey-face Passage—both ships went on to visit the important district or sub-kingdom of Mbua, at the south-western end of Vanua Levu; and so they returned, southerly to Levuka, passing Mokongai and other islands on their homeward way. The Tui Mbua, came on board the Dido at Mbua, *en route* for Ovalau. Besides Rivoru and Kato-ni Vere, Maafu and Tui Thakau were also (if possible) to be present at the formal acceptance of the treaty of cession at Nasova. Maafu kept his word, and came down like a man, but Tui Thakau had not arrived at Levuka when the hoisting of the flag, &c., finally took place. This, however, might have been an inevitable result of the weather, which was very bad. The old King—at all times thoroughly at home on board the hospitable Dido, and on the most intimate and cordial terms with Captain Chyman and all his officers—appeared to enjoy the voyage very much; but Ratu Abel, the eldest son (who had signed the treaty next after his father) civilly but decidedly declined to go. And this brings us up to the state of affairs on the 10th of October, the day at length appointed for the much looked for concluding ceremony. Besides Maafu, Rivoru, and Kato-ni-Vere, other influential chiefs had by that time come to Levuka to join in the act of cession. Amongst these chiefs were Ratu Kini, Roko Tui Ndreketi, and Na Thangi Levu, the noble-looking and thoroughly respectable native Governor of Kandavu.

A General Order—regulating the acceptance of the cession of the Fijian Islands by his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, on behalf of the Queen, and prescribing the ceremony to be observed—was drawn up by the British authorities on board the Pearl, signed on the 8th, and made public on the following day. This document, courteously communicated to the members of the Press, informed the *Herald* correspondent and others, that the British flag was to be hoisted at Nasova, on Saturday, the 10th October; and, about midday, the news was known over all Levuka, where the intelligence was universally well received. The natives, from the hills and from the vallies, brought in boughs of the *Ivi* and other forest trees, with the fronds of the many different kinds of fern and of the *Niu* (Cocus nucifera); almost every house and shop in the town being therewith made extremely "gay and festive" on the auspicious occasion. The publicans especially, with a disinterested loyalty and a most commendable eye to business, came out exceedingly in decorative art; but the weather, gloomy towards the evening, proved absolutely tempestuous during the night, and so cast a terrible damp on all the preparations. The day broke very heavily—amidst storms of roaring wind and drenching rain, which cleared the streets of passengers every where, and created awful quagmires of mud and water all along the new Beach Road to Nasova. The hillpaths, the dry open ditches, and the water courses were every where transformed into swiftly running streams, or deep rushing torrents, sweeping every impurity away. The weather was so persistent that the most ardent annexationists remained gloomily indoors, or hopped or waded by in silent disgust. At a quarter to 10 a.m. I got out to Nasova, with about twenty or thirty others, in weather such as I am not anxious ever to see or feel again. The Kai Viti troops, in their simple and becoming dress of dark blue and white, were found by us drawn up in the outer verandah of the northern wing of the Nasova-buildings, where they stood motionless as statues; their arms, their uniform, and their general bearing being justly admired by all. The costume of the Levukans in attendance seemed (like the song of Fitz-Eustace) to be "wild and sad," all having seriously suffered in their *trajet* from the neighbouring town. The Fijian ensign still retained its uncomfortable position on the flagstaff in the Government Square, but the "Flag that braved a thousand years" was more prudently taken down out of the never-ceasing downpour. It went on for some time, and still there was no change of weather, or signs of life on the flagstaff till long past 10. At that hour, in fact, a poor little half-drowned middy, made up for the weather more than for the picturesque, came ashore in a boat, and informed expecting parties that the affair was put off till 2 that afternoon, in consequence of the weather. I left a few melancholy enthusiasts still standing in the verandahs, and plodded home wearily through the incessant rain.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the weather cleared somewhat; and it was made evident that the hoisting of the British flag was not to be again postponed. With all that susceptibility to change which seems to characterise Fiji, the footways became less dangerous and impassable directly the rain ceased; people began to assemble from Levuka and elsewhere; boats were astir on the water, and seamen and soldiers come swarming in. And first all the several armed companies of the Dido, all the marines of the men-of-war present, and all the officers not required on board their ships, with the band of the Pearl, landed at the Nasova pier, and formed as follows:—to the south-west of the flagstaff in the centre of the grass plot, and facing it, the various officers on duty with their companies were stationed, as per general order. On their left (and clear of the wing of the Nasova buildings) were all the marines of the squadron and the small armed companies of the Dido. On the north side of the lawn were the members of the Fijian Military Force, or Kai Viti soldiers, stationed at Nasova. These were drawn up under arms, and commanded by their native officers, under Captain Adjutant Blackmore. The native troops were marched into the square after the marines, the armed seamen having first taken up their position on the south-western side of the spot. Captain Chapman, R.N., took charge of all the arrangements under general orders, and carried out the details in a manner which, it is almost needless to say, gave universal satisfaction. The entire armed force was commanded by Lieutenant J. H. Martin, the third lieutenant of the Dido, having associated with him in that duty Sub-lieutenant O'Callaghan and Sub-lieutenant Hawker of the same ship. The marines and small-arm companies were under Lieutenant H. Clive of the Royal Marines, attached to H.M.S. Pearl. In the verandah of the south wing next to the plot were some of the leading residents of Levuka, and amongst them several ladies. Beyond the Fijian soldiers and behind them were the white residents of Levuka, and amongst them several Fijians and half-castes. The natives were also congregated near the end of the pier, on both sides of the main pathway. Captain Chapman, of the Dido, came ashore first with his officers and men, and he and they were warmly received by the King and by the other chiefs grouped round Thakombau and his sons in the west verandah, and in what is commonly known as "The King's Room."

At twenty-five minutes past 2 o'clock his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson left the Pearl under a salute of seventeen guns (21 manned yards); and, as they—shy—he's only sound of the guns was heard ashore, Captain Chapman and Mr. Layard (her Majesty's Consul) left the audience chamber and went down to the end of the pier to receive his Excellency.

His Excellency entered the audience chamber, as before; and having been cordially received by the King and assembled chiefs, he sat down at the right hand of the Vunivalu, who appeared in excellent health and spirits. Next to the Governor on the right of Thakombau, and also at the table sat Commodore Goodenough—the rest of the company standing throughout the proceedings. The principal chiefs and many of the leading white personages, naval and civil, before mentioned (besides those in his Excellency's suite) were present in the King's room at this business part of the ceremony, when the Treaty of Cession was once more read over by the interpreter in Fijian, for the benefit probably of those chiefs who had not yet had the pleasure of hearing it.

This having been done, prior to the signing of a duplicate copy and the attaching of fresh signatures by chiefs not before present,—

Thakombau said, through his interpreter, that he wished Mr. J. B. Thurston to state to his Excellency the purport of a paper which he (the King) had delivered to him that morning.

His Excellency assenting in Thakombau's request, Mr. Thurston said: "Your Excellency,—Before finally ceding Fiji to Her Majesty the Queen, the King desires to send Her Majesty through your Excellency, the only thing he possesses that may interest her. The King sends her Majesty his old and favourite war club, the former and, until lately, the only known law in Fiji. In abandoning club law, and adopting the forms and principles of civilized societies, his old weapon became the mace of the late Parliament of Fiji; and, as your Excellency sees, was, for that purpose, ornamented with the emblems of Peace and Friendship. The King says that, under the old law, many of his people—whole tribes—passed away and disappeared; but hundreds of thousands still remain to learn and enjoy the newer and better order of things. With this war club the King also sends his love and respect to the Queen of England, and says that he fully depends upon her Majesty and those who, succeeding her, shall become sovereigns of Fiji, to exercise a watchful control over the welfare of his children and people, who, having survived the era of barbaric law, are abandoning their primitive habits, and accepting, under the British flag, a higher phase of civilization."

Mr. Thurston then presented the Vunivalu's massive old war club (which was very richly ornamented with appropriate designs in silver) to his Excellency.

His Excellency said: "Will you tell him that I shall have great pleasure in forwarding this to her Majesty, and that I shall, at the same time, convey to the Queen the expressions which the Vunivalu has just used."

Mr. Thurston interpreted the Governor's reply to Thakombau, who appeared to be much pleased at it.

The counterpart of the treaty of cession was then signed for and on behalf of the king by his private secretary; and Ratu Timothe signed the duplicate for his brother Ratu Abel, who was not present. The treaty was also signed by Savanatha, Maafu, Tui Ndreketi, Kato ni Vere, Ritova, Ratu Kini, and Na Thangi Levu. Tui Thakau (the Chief of Taviune) was also to have signed, but had not then arrived from the eastern end of Vanu Levu.

The Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, then signed his name on both of the copies—one to be retained, and the other to be forwarded to England. The copies of the instrument were placed in the hands of Mr. Attorney-General Innes.

The Governor then rose, and went to the steps of the verandah, where he stood with the King at his left hand and the Commodore on his right. Behind his Excellency was Mr. Consul Layard, and behind the Commodore was Mr. Attorney-General Innes, Ratu Joseph Thelua stood behind the King, and Messrs. Thurston and Ryder near to Thelua. By the side of the King was Mr. Wilkinson.

His Excellency said: "The legal forms for the transfer of the government of this country to the Queen have been just completed, and will be made public in the course of a few hours. It now, therefore, only remains for me to declare Fiji to be, from this time forth, a possession of the British Crown. (Loud cheers.) I fervently trust that this important step will tend to develope the great natural capabilities of these beautiful and fertile islands, and at the same time conduce largely to the contentment and happiness of all classes of the population. (Applause.) I hope too, that all past differences and disagreements will henceforth be forgotten, and that all local animosities will this day be buried at the foot of the staff on which we are now about to hoist the British flag." (Cheers.)

The Fijian flag was then lowered by Sub-Lieutenant Elwyn of the Pearl, and the Royal Standard of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was hoisted in its place by that officer, assisted by the signalmen of that ship. As the Fijian flag went down there was a respectful silence, only interrupted by some exhibition of rather vulgar exultation on the part of a few of the white spectators. The appearance of the Royal Standard in the place of the Fijian flag was, however, hailed with an outburst of hearty British cheering, unmistakably removed from any shade of party feeling.

The Pearl fired a salute of 21 guns, when the Royal Standard was hoisted, and all the men under arms presented arms, the band playing "God Save the Queen." At the end of the firing of the guns, the men left on board the Pearl gave three cheers, which were responded to by the general public in the square at Nasova. The marines then fired a *feu-de-joie*, and the officers present gave three cheers.

This completing the programme appointed for this very impressive and most interesting ceremony, three cheers were given for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, at the call of the Governor.

His Excellency then said: "I call upon you all to give three hearty cheers for the Vunivalu for the part which he has taken in the cession of Fiji to Great Britain—the part of a great prince consulting only the good of his people and the welfare of his country."

Three loud cheers were then given for the Vunivalu of Bau, and these were followed by three cheers for the Commodore, and three for his Excellency.

This ended the ceremony, but in the town for the rest of the day there were great and miscellaneous rejoicings. The bells of the Sacred Heart Church were rung during the evening, and there was a large bonfire on Butter's Hill.

OCCASIONAL HAPPY THOUGHTS.

I PURCHASE A HORSE.

FIRST Happy thought.—Winter and hunting. Or, at all events, if uncertain about hunting, driving and riding. Trott, the Vet., has a horse to suit me. And Trott has put the horse into harness for trial. My aunt, pale and nervous, but silent and courageous, is by my side (I am driving) and Gloppin, my horsey friend, is behind. I've asked Gloppin down here on purpose to obtain his candid opinion. My candid opinion (which is that I don't seem to get on very comfortably with the horse)—I keep to myself; but Gloppin has been, so to speak, specially retained.

Now, what does Gloppin think? At this moment I *really* do want his advice. And he fails me.

I can't tell what Gloppin *thinks*. He says, as if he didn't want to commit himself, "Well, you see, he's young, and you're not used to handling him."

"We'd better turn back," suggests my aunt.

"But he's quiet," I say, hoping I shan't have to alter my opinion when the turning-point arrives.

"O G, he's quiet enough," returns Gloppin, "and he's showy."

"He moves so oddly," my aunt ventures to observe nervously.

The horse, still trotting, executes a figure like a segment of a circle.

"Shies, I think," I say to Gloppin.

Gloppin replies, "O, any horse will do *that*. There's nothing in that. As I say, he's young."

Happy Thought.—And youth will have its fling. Uncomfortable idea at this moment. The horse shies at straws. He doesn't appear to object to anything but straws. And he must have seen straw before. This suggests a proverb—"straws show which way the horse shies"—work this up.

As I don't want to appear nervous (though I believe my Aunt's feelings at this moment are nothing to mine), I agree with him that this action of his (uncommonly like shying) is nothing.

We commence turning. Very steadily in a wide part of the road. The horse's idea is to begin by backing, gradually getting the right hand shaft at right angles to the trap. At last, desperation and the certainty of the ditch behind us, nerve me to use the whip diffidently.

Happy Thought.—Quotation adapted, "Touch him up tenderly." The horse executes this new treatment uneasily, or awkwardly, as if he had been always accustomed to go straightforward, and turning wasn't in the contract.

I feel that I've got him well in hand, with my lips pressed together, and a grasp of iron. He comes round much quieter than I had expected, and commences going away with a will. We all feel (though we don't say so) that we have had a narrow escape. I say this, at least, to instruct my own driving, and I am sure that both Gloppin and my aunt have lost all confidence in me. I also feel that a few hours of this excitement would turn my hair grey.

My aunt, who has held her breathing in suspense for a few seconds, now respires profoundly. Gloppin, too, has been silent. As to Gloppin, if anything happens, *he* can step out behind straight: my aunt's.

"He knows his way back," observes Gloppin, pleasantly. "He can go."

He can. With his head down, and his body heaving under the kicking-straps. He is swinging see.

The horrid thought occurs to me that my grasp of iron won't last out.

"Give him his head a little more," says Gloppin.

I doubt the policy. But to show my aunt that I know what I'm about, and am not in the least afraid, I relax my grip, gradually. I address him in a conciliatory tone, "gently, old man—gently, gent—ly!"

But, with his head down, and stepping out faster and faster, the 'old man' only seems to be saying, "Come along! Back to Trott's! Back to Trott's!! Let me get rid of this confounded harness, and away from the sound of those beastly wheels, that follow me about everywhere. Come on! back to Trotts! in less than no time. Hooray!!"

He seems to be dying from the wheels, as from the reminders of guilty conscience. He is a sort of Irving, in *The Bells*. His pace is increasing. Gloppin says nothing. My aunt is pale.

"I think," she says, with a spasmodic effort at self-control "if you'll stop—I'll—get out—and walk home—I'd rather."

"It's all right," I say, abruptly. But I return to the grasp of iron, check him in his stride, and feel that this sort of thing won't go on long.

Gloppin is silent.

Trott's is in view. I see it. So does the horse. "Now then," he seems to say, "let's see who'll get there first, all round, on the off side." Still inside! I'll win it!

For a moment we seem so be nothing behind him; the air has blown my aunt's bonnet back; even Gloppin, taken by surprise by the suddenness of the start, has just prevented himself from tumbling backwards into my lap, holding on to the seat in front, and I summon all my forces to get the jubilant animal to finish steadily.

Happy Thought.—Just shaved the gate-post by an inch. Try to look as if this were first rate driving on my part.

I pull him up at Trott's stable yard. It has been warm work, but we enter quietly. If ever any body was glad to descend from the seat of a box-passenger, that person is my aunt.

Strangely enough, she now praises the horse. So does Gloppin.

I remark (to Trott) that the horse shies, that he seems unaccustomed to harness. Trott, with whom Gloppin agrees on every point, as if he were *his* (Trott's) partner not my friend come to advise *me*, and pick out the horse's defects—Trott answers, "Shies—why—he's only fresh; that he's not been in harness for some time, and as an answer to my objection that he's young, "If he were only two years older," he adds emphatically, "he'd be worth a hundred and fifty guin-as to anyone."

"He's a cheap horse," says Gloppin. But then Gloppin isn't going to buy him

I have another trial of him without Gloppin and my aunt. I like him. Very carefully. He seems to be light and airy, with an inclination to bound up suddenly.

This is, I find subsequently, what Trott calls "springy."

He is springy. Like an animated mattress, only harder.

He is especially springy when he sees a donkey. The springy again when he has to pass a brewer's cart. He is most remarkably springy when a barrel suddenly tumbles off the cart as I am passing and rolls away down the hill with a noise like thunder. I don't know that I should else been on the horse, that that barrel would have tumbled off. Why is it these things always happen to me? (*Note on F. Fate. Typical Developments*, Vol. XXV., ch. 2.)

At this his springiness shows itself in bounds, hops, starts, and I think—I only think, for I am not certain as to knowing exactly when I am on his back—a kick. If a kick, it was not much of a kick, but enough.

Happy Thought.—Walk him gently. It's a great thing for a horse to be a good walker. When I get accustomed to him I can trot, or canter.

We descend the hill. His springiness is very objectionable in descending a hill. His hind quarters always seem to be about to double themselves up underneath me. After a little practice of this sort I find that he really is walking down the hill beautifully. It is a long hill, and we have done half of it. I begin to like him. He hasn't shied again. I can sit loungingly, and admire the view.

* * * * *

He *has* shied again.

I don't know what at. Nothing that I could see. Being unprepared I checked him suddenly, and this had the effect of making his hind legs slide underneath him, as if he were going to fold them up. Being further unprepared for this double effect, my left leg suddenly shoots up in the air, in the direction of the horse's left ear, and the horse, taking this perhaps as some hint from me to get on faster, begins to trot. In a second I am nowhere. I am anywhere; I see a leg up in the air (which I recognise as belonging to me, though not as being under my control); I am conscious of another in the stirrup on the right side, and, as there ought to be another on the left, I feel as though I were, for the moment, constructed so as to exemplify, practically, the Manx coat-of-arms, with three legs all going round at once. I am doing "three wheels a' a'p'ay" on horse back. I think I am on my head—no—my left foot is laying hold of my arm, or my arm of my left foot—both together have grappled the mane—and by a gigantic, muscular, and athletic effort I am once more upright, and in the saddle again.

Happy Thought.—Yes. I can answer for it: *the horse is quiet: very quiet.* While I was executing all these gymnastics round his head and over and about his back, he never stirred out of a walk. Perhaps he was too bewildered.

But I'am sure he shies.

Yet—He doesn't shy again.

We trot suspiciously. He is suspicious (evidently, by his ears) of something jumping out of the hedges at him, and I of his jumping at nothing.

We canter. All's well that ends well. I am at my ease; but still wary.

Finally, thinking that his faults are those of youth, and will soon disappear, I buy him.—*Punch.*

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In Bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice		4	per cent. per annum.
12	Do.	5	"

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.			
Do	do	12	do do

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Agencies and Branches in the East, and

On LONDON
" SCOTLAND,
" IRELAND
" PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 8th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

##